

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Jan. 22.—Silver, 48 1/2c;
Lead, \$3.65@3.70; Spelter, \$7.00@
7.20; Copper, 14 1/4c.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1915.

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WEATHER—UTAH—Tonight and
Saturday Fair, Continued Cold.

Forty-fifth Year—No. 19.

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Fierce Bayonet Fight Is Raging In Alsace

RUSSIANS ARE WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE GERMAN FRONTIER

Offensive Thrust Against German Line in Poland Arousing High Hopes Among Russians—Austrians Are Reinforced and Aim to Check Advance of Czar's Troops—Turks Claim to Have Checked Advance in the Caucasus.

SUFFERING OF PEOPLE IN EAST TERRIBLE

Destitution Appalling in Palestine, Poland and Carpathians—People Live in Caves and Fight With Wolves for Sustenance—Heavy Fighting Is Renewed in West—Hard Battle Raging in Belgium—French Advance Threatens German Communication With Metz—Germans Reinforced and Some Lost Ground Regained.

Amsterdam, via London, Jan. 22, 9:08 a. m.—Between Nieupoort and Ostend a hard battle has been uninterruptedly raging for three days despite rain, flooded trenches, and almost impassable roads, says the Sluis, Holland, correspondent of the Telegraaf. The correspondent reports large numbers of German wounded passing Sluis.

Paris, Jan. 22, 2:50 p. m.—The report on the progress of the war given out by the French war office this afternoon says very determined infantry fighting with ferocious hand-to-hand encounters are going on today in Alsace, but the situation at Soissons shows no change. Other infantry encounters mentioned appear to be of minor importance.

Artillery exchanges in which the French were successful occurred between Ypres and the Oise, near Berry-au-Bac, and in the Vosges while in the forest of Apremont the German artillery drove the French away.

Paris, Jan. 22, 2:50 p. m.—The French war office this afternoon gave out an official report on the progress of the war, reading as follows:

"In Belgium the enemy yesterday bombarded Nieupoort with a fair degree of violence. Our infantry made some slight progress to the east of Ypres and the Oise successful operations on the part of our artillery against field works, batteries and detachments of infantry of the enemy took place yesterday.

"From the Oise to the Argonne: The situation in the vicinity of Soissons shows no change. Near Berry-au-Bac a trench, which we were compelled to evacuate following a violent bombardment, was recaptured by us. In the region of Perthes, the enemy delivered an attack during the night of January 20-21 at a point northwest of Beauséjour, but without success.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle: To the southwest of St. Mihiel, in the forest of Apremont, an exceedingly violent bombardment made it possible for us to retain the German trenches occupied by us yesterday for a distance of 150 yards.

"To the northwest of Ponta-Mousson, in the forest of Le Pretre, the enemy yesterday recaptured a portion of the trenches taken by us January 20, but we are maintaining ourselves at all other points of this position.

"In the Vosges the enemy hurled against St. Die six projectiles of great calibre, without, however, doing any serious damage.

"At a point between Mount Bonhomme and Mount Schlucht there has been an artillery engagement in which the German batteries were reduced to silence.

"In Alsace the infantry fighting in the region of Hartmann and Wellerkopf is going on with great ferocity. The struggle is actually hand-to-hand.

"In front of Dannemarie our artillery dispersed gatherings of the enemy."

German Official Report.
Berlin, Jan. 22, via wireless to London, 3:15 p. m.—The German war office issued the following statement today:

"On January 21, in the western theatre of war, a continuous rain rendered impossible any important fighting between the coast and the canal la Bassee. Artillery duels took place near Arras. One of the trenches which we took on the day before yesterday, to the southwest of Berry-au-Bac, was abandoned and blown up. It had been partly destroyed by the collapse of the wall of a factory.

"A French attack north of Verdun was repulsed easily. After the battles of the day before yesterday to the south of St. Mihiel, small French detachments still held out in the neighborhood of our position. By means of an advance, the region before our front was cleared of all Frenchmen as far as their old positions.

"The battle for Croix-des-Larmes, northwest of Ponta-Mousson, continues. A strong French attack on the recaptured part of our position was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

"In the Vosges, north of Sennheim, our troops threw the enemy out of the heights of the Hartmann-Weilerkopf.

U. S. AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN SAVES LIFE OF THE FATHER OF HER LITTLE ONES



Mrs. Lonsdale and her children.

Private Lonsdale, a British prisoner of war at Dohertitz in Germany, was sentenced to death for creating a disturbance in the concentration camp. The sentence would have been carried out and his little children back in England made orphans but for the intervention of James W. Gerard, U. S. ambassador at Berlin. Through Gerard's influence the sentence was commuted to ten years' imprisonment.

north, however, the Russians are advancing toward the Prussian border, apparently having dispatched a large army for this movement. The campaign in Galicia and Bukovina makes slow headway on account of the heavy snow. According to reports from Russian sources, the retirement of the Austrians across the Carpathians still is in progress.

PEOPLE HIDING FROM SOLDIERS

Population of Carpathians Dig Pits in the Deep Snow—Many Perish.

London, Jan. 22, 9:45 a. m.—A dispatch from Kiev, Russia, to Reuters' Telegram company says:

"Hiding from the Austrians, who are retreating from Bukovina, the population of the Carpathians have left their homes and are living in pits dug in the deep snow, where many are perishing from cold and starvation. Their plight is rendered more dangerous by the hungry wolves that are hunting them."

CARGO OF FOOD SENT TO GERMANY

First Shipload of Foodstuffs Consigned to German Port Since War Began.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22.—C. T. Brooking, representing the St. Louis shippers who have chartered the Wilhelmmina, plans to sail Saturday for Rotterdam and will go thence to Hamburg. It is to him that the Wilhelmmina's cargo has been consigned for disposal to the civil population according to attorneys for the St. Louis company. The Wilhelmmina's cargo consists of 900,000 pounds of wheat, 840,000 of corn and 450,000 of bran and lard, beef, pork, hams, pickled meats, dried fruit, peas, beans and oats.

Before deciding to risk this cargo its owners, according to the attorneys, consulted the state department as to what position the department would take in case the owners should "negotiate sales of wheat cargoes to Germany in American vessels, furnishing a guarantee by the German government that the grain is not for military use."

Secretary Bryan replied, the attorneys said, as follows:

"Foodstuffs are ranked as conditional contraband and may be lawfully shipped to territory of belligerents when in fact not destined or intended as supplies for the belligerent government or its armed forces."

Secretary Bryan, according to the attorney's statement, added that he could not outline what course the state department would pursue in the event of seizure of such a cargo. The Wilhelmmina is a 1600 ton

freighter, owned by the Bull Steamship company.

The Wilhelmmina left her dock shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon and steamed down the harbor.

First Consignment to Germany.
This is the first food carrying American vessel to leave an American port for Germany since the war began in Europe. If she is seized by warships of the allies, her consignors, the W. L. Green Commission company, of St. Louis, will file a protest with the state department according to local attorneys of the company, claiming that the allies are not within their rights under international law in preventing the shipment of conditional contraband to noncombatants in a country at war with the allies.

In order to contravert in advance a possible claim by Great Britain or any other of the allies that the Wilhelmmina's cargo is intended for use by the German government or its naval or military forces, the cargo is consigned to an American citizen who will be in Hamburg on the date on which the vessel will arrive if she escapes seizure. Furthermore, both the consignors and the German government guarantee, according to the attorneys, that the cargo is intended for consumption by noncombatants only.

GERMANS SINK BRITISH SHIP

London, Jan. 22, 10 a. m.—The British Telegram company says a Rotterdam dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company has been torpedoed by a German submarine. The crew was saved.

The Durward was a vessel of 1300 tons and was built at Glasgow in 1895. She was owned by G. Gibson & Co., of Leith, Scotland. The Durward was bound from Leith to Rotterdam and was struck by the torpedo, according to the Reuters correspondent, while twenty-two miles off the Maas lightship. The crew took to the boats and reached the lightship from which a Dutch pilot boat conveyed them to Rotterdam.

Germans Board Ship.

Amsterdam, Jan. 22, via London, 2 p. m.—Members of the crew of the Durward say they first sighted the German submarine in mid-afternoon and stopped the vessel in response to a signal. German officers came aboard the Durward. Covering the crew and captain with revolvers, they ordered all on board to quit the vessel immediately. Boats were lowered and, after all hands had left the vessel, the submarine towed the boats to a safe distance. There they were ordered to wait. The submarine returned to the Durward and sent three torpedoes into her. It was 20 or 30 minutes before the vessel sank.

The submarine then picked up the small boats and towed them for six hours until they reached the Maas lightship. Then the Germans cast them adrift and went off at full speed.

American Provisions Go Down.
The Hague, Jan. 22, via London, 3:32 p. m.—It was stated here today that the British steamer Durward had on board 40 tons of provisions belonging to the American relief commission when she was sunk by a German submarine.

LODGE OPPOSES SHIPPING BILL

Purchase of Interned German Ships Unneutral Act and Might Cause Trouble.

WOULD AID GERMANY

Money Would Be Direct Assistance to One of Belligerents and Relieve Owners of Expense.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Attributing to the administration an intention to buy German ships interned in American ports if the ship purchase bill is passed, Senator Lodge today declared in the senate that the measure "would bring us within measurable distance of war, not with England alone, but with France, Russia and Japan."

He quoted from house committee hearings to show that Secretary McAdoo "had practically admitted that the purpose of the bill was to buy the German ships" laid up in Boston and New York. If such were not the purpose, Senator Lodge suggested that the impression now general could be corrected by an amendment, which he said he believed already had been voted down in committee, to debar the government from such purchases.

Purchase of interned ships opposed. "To buy the German ships interned in these ports, and relieve their owners from the heavy daily expense in caring for them and to hand over to them thirty or forty millions of money belonging to the American people," said Senator Lodge, "would be a direct and great assistance to one of the belligerents. It would be an unneutral act and very readily might be construed as a hostile act and an actual breach of neutrality."

Senator Lodge stated that he had been informed that the administration had determined to send the Dacia, a German owned ship, purchased by Americans, and transferred to American registry, abroad to furnish a test case.

"It seems to be a rather dangerous business to make test cases of this character in time of war, when belligerent governments are protesting against the action, and for the state department to approve sending forth a vessel which, as late as January 13, our war risk bureau declined to insure."

He said that France and Russia had held consistently that the transfer of the flag from a belligerent to a neutral, after hostilities had begun, was not to be recognized, and England the same, although Sir Edward Grey last summer made some modifications of his opposition to the sale, if the ships were not used in trade with Europe. In view of the present empty cargo space going to South America, Senator Lodge said, the United States could not desire the ships for that traffic but only for the European trade. In carrying on European trade, he urged, the enemies of Germany would still regard the ships as German and liable to be sunk.

The emergency in the shipping business, which had once been advanced as a reason for buying the interned ships, Senator Lodge declared no longer supported the purchase, because ships were going empty to South America and discharging facilities were not to be obtained for those ships now entering the crowded open ports of Europe.

Taking up a list of the interned boats, he declared, that with two or three exceptions these vessels were unsuited for the purposes the administration had in mind and their purchase would be an intolerable waste of money.

"Why is it so earnestly desired to buy them, for with care and effort we could get cargo carriers from our coastwise trade or from other neutral nations?" Senator Lodge inquired. "We could pick up ships of the proper type here and there and yet it is evident that the plan of the bill and the plan of the administration is to buy the German ships in block, or a very large number of them. Why? I confess I am entirely unable to answer the question and I do not know except the desire of the administration. I am certain, however, that there are no good reasons or arguments in its favor, and I am sure that to allow it to become law without some provision protecting us against the purchase of the ships of belligerents, and the consequent international complications, will make it a very bad bill indeed for the American people, setting aside for the moment all the grave objections of government ownership."

WAR BULLETINS

Berlin, via London, Jan. 22, 8:59 a. m.—The Turkish parliament has voted mobilization credits of 190,000,000, says the Constantinople correspondent of the Tageblatt, and has authorized the government to immediately float \$25,000,000 of this amount at 6 per cent.

London, Jan. 22, 2:02 p. m.—The

MRS. GOULD'S SISTER BECOMES GUIDE TO SHOW CHINA IDEALS



Mrs. Wong Sun Yue (first photograph taken in many years).

"In showing American women the highest pinnacles of Chinese attainment, glorifying the accomplishments of these people and pointing out their sterling qualities, I hope to visualize my dream of years and render a lasting service to the Chinese people."

Thus declared Mrs. Wong Sun Yue, wife of a San Francisco Chinese and sister of Mrs. Howard Gould, as she told a few days ago of the new work she had undertaken since suddenly altering her plans to move to the Orient.

Danish steamer Arkansas, which sailed from New York December 11 for Copenhagen and was taken to New Castle by a British warship, January 2, for an investigation of her cargo, sailed for Denmark, Wednesday last, no contraband having been found. The cargo consisted chiefly of apples and flour. Part of the cargo was shifted to the docks during the inspection. Labor troubles made it impossible to reload these goods and the Arkansas had to leave them behind.

Paris, Jan. 22.—A conference was held in Paris today by the British chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd-George and Alexander Ribot and P. Bark, the French and Russian ministers of finance. It is said that the meeting was arranged to consider a joint loan of fifteen billion francs to bear interest of 3 1/2 per cent.

LAPSED MEMORY BROUGHT BACK

Civil Engineer Is Restored to Former Self After Four Years Time.

Eugene, Ore., Jan. 22.—Bernard Marvin, whose strange case of so-called dual personality puzzled physicians and attracted much public attention in 1911 has been restored to his former self after four years of lapsed memory.

He is now in Eugene with his mother, Dr. C. E. Leberg. Marvin's restoration of memory came suddenly early in January in San Luis Obispo, Cal. Before his memory failed he had been doing engineering work in Oregon, and when the restoration came he thought he had been asleep. The scenery looked unfamiliar to him and he fumbled for his notebook, wondering why he had not shown it in his drawings. The notebook was not in his pocket.

He picked up a newspaper and started to read, but none of the current events seemed familiar, he glanced at the date. He was dumfounded to learn that instead of 1911, it was 1915.

He is now fully recovered and he plans to resume his work as a civil engineer within a few weeks.

COMMERCIAL BANK

ELECTS OFFICERS FOR YEAR

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Commercial National bank of Ogden the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Patrick Healy, president; A. G. Fell and J. S. Houtz, vice presidents; R. A. Moyes, cashier, who, with D. A. Smyth, F. W. Herrington, G. S. Hadfield, Adam Patterson, D. W. Standrod and LeRoy Buchmiller, form the directorate.

W. G. Emley was elected to the position of assistant cashier, and Mr. Hadfield was elected a director to succeed J. N. Ireland, who resigned because of ill health.

SEN. CUMMINS ASSAILS WILSON

President's Indianapolis Speech Is Vigorously Attacked and Ship Purchase Bill Denounced.

PROGRESS TURNED BACK

Attitude of Executive Medieval in Character and Destructive in Tendency.

Washington, Jan. 22.—A vigorous attack on President Wilson's influence on legislation and of the sentiments expressed in the president's Indianapolis speech was made by Senator Cummins today, in the course of debate on the administration ship purchase bill.

"One of the most reactionary and dangerous proposals ever made public," was his characterization of the bill. The president's speech he attacked at length. "Its effects have been and will continue to be, to strengthen the Republican cause," he said, "I predict it will pass into history as a lamentable attempt of a president to forget the courtesy and dignity always looked for in one who occupies the most exalted office in the world, and the dismal effort of a man of mature age to change the habit of a life time in order to win momentary applause."

He declared it to be his "deliberate judgment that, taken as a whole, the course of the president has, in two years, turned back the hands upon the dial of progress so far that his party will not again be trusted with the time piece of the twentieth century."

At length, he attacked the president's influence on congress and declared that, with the exception of the tariff law, all measures of general interest considered since the beginning of his administration had "been initiated in the White House or in the office of a cabinet minister." "Somehow the spirit of our institutions has been transformed," said Senator Cummins, "and the legislative branch of the government has become a mere recorder. What the president really wants is a journal clerk instead of a congress."

The attitude of the executive, the senator asserted, was "medieval in its character and destructive in its tendency."

Senator Cummins attacked all of the principal reform measures of the Democratic administration, and said, if the shipping bill should become a law "we will have imposed upon the people the most reactionary, indefensible legislation which, so far as my knowledge goes, has ever appeared in congress."

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. VON MOLTKE

Kaiser's Burdens Fall Heavily—Life and Death of His People at Stake.

Count Firmly Convinced Germany Will Not Perish, But Will Be Victorious.

Berlin, via Amsterdam and London, Jan. 22, 5:58 a. m.—The Kaiser has been published in a local newspaper an interview with Lieutenant General Count Von Moltke, former chief of staff of the German army. The report is largely in the form of question and answer and is as follows:

"The resolve to declare war upon Emperor William," the interviewer suggested. Striking his fist on the table and otherwise giving evidence of his emotion, General Von Moltke answered:

"Kaiser's Responsibility. 'Very heavily indeed. Do people ever stop to consider how tremendous is the responsibility of a conscientious monarch who must pledge the blood of his people? That step a monarch like the emperor takes only when the life and death of his people is at stake."

"Does your excellency believe that peace soon will come?"

"Victories in Poland important. 'The war can last a long time yet. Our victories in Poland are of the greater importance. To the French they are bitterly disappointing, spoiling their hopes of an advance. The Russian masses have entirely lapsed. You may be firmly convinced that Germany will not perish; we will be victorious.'"

OPIUM SMUGGLED IN.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 22.—Discovery that opium in large quantities had been smuggled into this port aboard the United States army transport Dix, which recently arrived from Manila, was made yesterday after three men, one of them formerly a fireman on the Dix, had been arrested on charges of smuggling.